SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

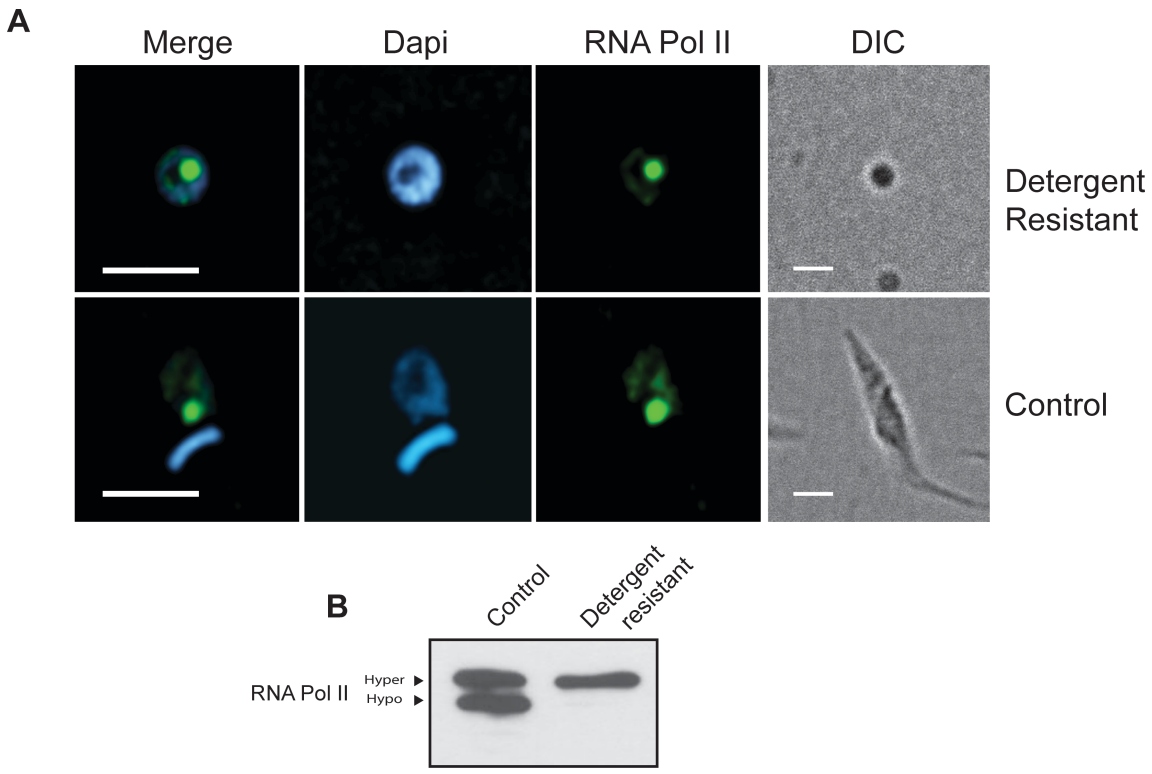

FIG. S1. *T. cruzi* RNA Pol II remains attached to the SL-structure in detergent-lysed cells. (A) Deconvolved sections corresponding to immunofluorescence results using anti-RNA Pol II antibodies, the DAPI staining and respective DIC images of epimastigotes previously lysed in non-denaturing conditions and panel (top) and entire epimastigotes. Bars = 2 μm. (B) Western blot analysis of the same samples probed with anti-RNA Pol II antibodies.

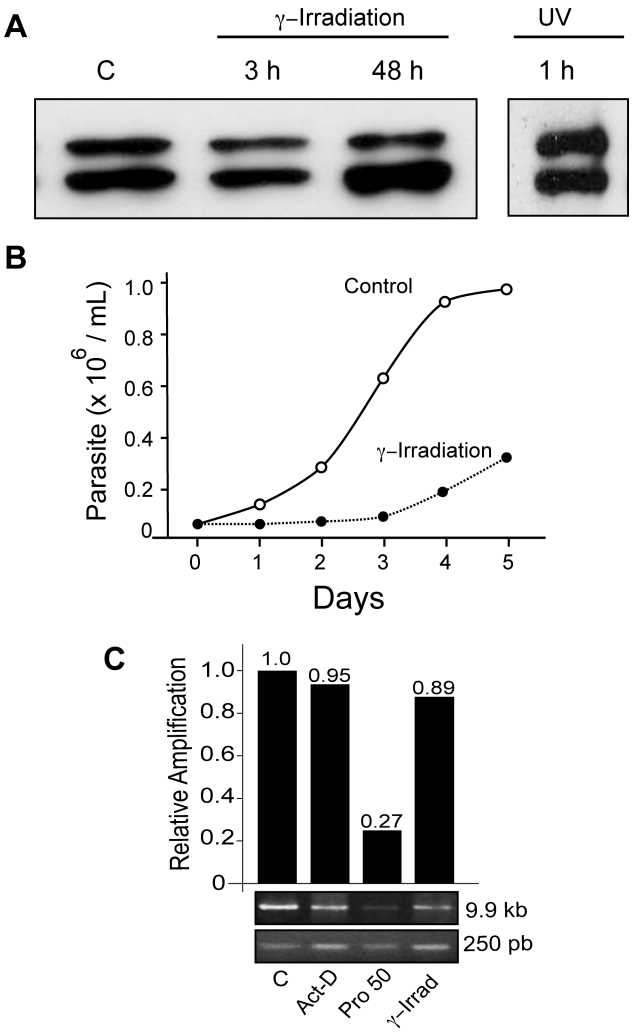

FIG. S2 γ-Irradiation or UV light does not induce *T. cruzi* RNA Pol II dephosphorylation. Panel (A) shows Western blots using anti-RNA Pol II of total extracts of control (C), or epimastigotes irradiated for 3 h with 500 Gy and further incubated for 48 h, or epimastigotes treated with UV (10,000 J/m^2). (B) Cell growth of control and γ-irradiated (500 Gy). (C) PCRs of DNA extracted from control cells (C), cells treated for 3 h with 50 μg/ml actinomycin D (Act D), 50 μg/ml of proflavine (Pro50), or submitted to irradiation (500 Gy). The bars represent the mean ratio between the amplification of the 250 bp and 9.9 kb of duplicate experiments.

Table S1. Oligonucleotides employed in this study.

Gene	Oligonucleotide	Oligonucleotide sequence (5´ - 3´)
SL-RNA	SLFow	CGCTATTATTAGAACAGTTTCTGTAC
α-tubulin	PrecTubFow	GTATGCCTGCGTGTGCGAAA
	TubRev2	ACAGCTCCCAGCACGCATTGCC
GAPDH	GAPDHF	CAAGGTCGGTATCAACGGCT
	GAPDHR	TGTTCATATCGACCACCGCC
Hsp70	Hsp70Fow	AATGACGTACGAGGGAGCCA
	Hsp70rev	GATCAGACGCTCCGTGTCGGTGAAC
Hsp83	Hsp83F	AGACATTCGCATTCCAGGCT
	Hsp83R	GGTTCGTCAGGCTCTGGTAG
Tcj2	TcJ2F	GGCAATGGTTAAGGAGACTAAGT
	TcJ2R	GGGTGGTACTTCAAAGCAAGC
XPB	XPBFow	CCTCTAGAATGATTGTGGGAGCAAACGGG
	XPBHARev	CCGGATCCCTAAGCGTAGTCTGGCACGTCGT
		AAGGGTATCGCGGATTTGATCGTCTC
DNA damage	Lnsense	TGCTACAATTGCGGTCGTATGG
	Lnantisense	CACCACAATTTGATCCAGGATAG
	Snsense	TGCTAGAATTGCGGTCGTATGG
	Snantisense	GTCTGACCGCAATTGTAGCAT